CHARLESTON SUFFERS THE RAVAGES OF A FEARFUL CYCLONE.

Great Loss of Property-No Loss of Life Wharves, Vessels, Churches and Residences Destroyed or Injured-The Storm | troubled passage, but was not injured.

ful storm that visited Charleston during the day previous. The signs were unfavorable on the Monday previous, and Savannah and Northeastern Railroads velocity and violence, till it developed into a veritable eyelone. At two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon this eyelone struck Charleston. The wind blew a stiff northeaster, and the work of damage commenced. Roofs were twisted away, fencing was levelled and trees were stripped and torn. The gale must have reached sixty miles an hour, and at ten o'clock it seemed to hull for half an hour. Then with the hull for half an hour. Then with the river would searcely reach the fields before a thange in the direction of the wind would take it down the river. There is no doubt, however, the wind continued to increase in in and completed the wreck in the path of the storm. Roots of slate and tin that had been unsettled before were blown bodily into the streets. Scarcely a tree stands symmetric in the city. One-fourth of the houses were unroofed. Parts of the spires of the St. Michael's and St. Mathew's churches were blown down, and the spire of the Citadel Square Baptist church was demolished. The wharves and warehouses were badly damaged. On Sullivan's Island two steamers were run aground, and the new Ashley river bridge, in course of construction, was swept away. Four vessels were wrecked. The loss is estimated at one million dollars. The work of restoration and repair has already begun.

The work of repair of the principal wharves for the season's business had just been finished. In many places the c-were torn up. A loaded schooner was blown from the river across the track of the Northeastern Railroad. The tracks, wharves, depots and ware-houses of the South Carolina Railroad were also badly damaged. The stone flagging of the beautiful and famous Battery was demolished and blown into the water.

There is not a whole tree in Charleston. The walls of the battery are demolished all around, and the place is a complete wreck. There was considerable damage to shipping, and the wharves are all torn up and unroofed or turned over. The railroad tracks are torn up and bent like knitting needles, and the depots are unroofed and badly damaged. A large vessel lying at anchor was blown up on the marsh and lies stranded there. A schooner in a little creek running out from the harbor was blown square across the Northeastern railroad track. Fortunately, there was no loss of Fortunately, there was no loss of life. A most serious accident befolder. Dotterer, living on the corner opposite the Citadel Square Baptist Church. The spire of the church was blown down across his house while the family were all at breakfast. The spire of the German Lutheran Church, perhaps the talkest in Churchston leans.

perhaps the tallest in Charleston, leans worse than the tower of Pisa, and if it does not fall will probably have to be torn down. A large wholesale store, corner King and Reed streets, had the gable end blown in, and a large num-ber of other buildings were more or

The phosphate works near the city are but little injured, except the Atlantic, which loses its acid chamber. The German bark H. Peters was driven ashore; the German brig Freiheit was sunk in a collision; the dry dock schooner William E. Lee was blown ashere; and the Norwegian bark Veritas and the Italian brig San Pricco are ashere at Castle Pinckney, with a three-masted schooner, name unknown. No lives were lost.

steps will be taken at once to rebuild the falien houses and to repair the other damage done.

was terrific and destructive. A

ber of houses were blown away. The New Brighton Hotel had over one hundred guests, and great fears were entertained for their safety. About 9 o'clock on the morning of August 25 the storm reached its greatest velocity. At that hour, while the hotel people a great crash. Fortunately all the rooms in that building had been vacated, but there were grave apprehensions that the dining room and the main building would soon succumb to the violence of the storm. Brave men were blanched with fear, and their hearts almost ceased to pulsate, so fearful was the apprehension that the ladies and children were doomed to instant death. The ladies behaved with a heroism that was really grand and sublime. Not a mur-mur escaped their lips. They faced the danger with such fortitude as to challenge the admiration of the men-At 9 o'clock the wind changed from the southeast and stood increased from the southeast when the Casino fell. It is thought that the maximum velocity of the storm was from sixty-five to seventy miles an hour. The main building of the hotel is intact, having stood the storm without very serious damage. It is said that this storm was the most violent in thirty years. At 10 o'clock it was nearly over. The loss to the New Brighton will be \$30,000. There was a very general destruction of property on the Island, but the people are profoundly grateful that their lives were saved. The Island was in the main submerged, but when the wind changed the waters receded and all hearts rejoiced and were made

Telegrams from Wilmington, N. C. Jacksonville, Fla., and Fernandina, Fla., and other places on the coast, indicate that the storm was almost as wide-spread as it was destructive.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS OF THE STORM.

Charleston, August 26.—1t was impossible yesterday to telegraph an adequate description of the cyclone. It proves the most disastrons storm the injury to private residences was very large in the aggregate, though the individual losses were comparatively small, consisting chiefly in roofs and fences. Some of the wholesale and fences. Some of the wholesale dealers, however, lose heavily by damage to their stocks. The heaviest losses were along the water front. A description of the damage in this locality, however, was given in the Augusta dispatch. The Sullivan's Island steamers Pocosin and Sapplo are aground in the harbor and are considered beyond repair. The Union, Naval Stores and City Wharves are badly wrecked. On Charleston's fayorite promenade, East Battery, the ground floors of the residences were

OUR STORM-SWEPT SEAPORT. from three to six feet under water, and the handsome gardens were covered deep with sedge. The sea rose so rapidly as to have the appearance of a

tidal wave.
The steamer Monticello of the Florida line encountered the gale 24 hours be-fore she reached Charleston and had a

on sallivan's Island.

The daily papers of Wednesday,
August 26, contained accounts of a fearful strong that visited Charleston during are badly damaged, but the freight in depots is uninjured. The Northeastern

river. There is no doubt, however, but that the cotton crop on the sea islands is seriously damaged.

The coastwise steamer St. Helena i ashore at Martin's Point and a canal will have to be cut to get her off.
On Sullivan's Island many house

were damaged to a greater or less extent. The New Brighton Hotel had its windows blown in and crockery broken, but withstood the storm brave-ly. The Casino was lifted entirely from its foundations and dashed to the ground.

The News and Courier makes the following rough estimate of the losses Wharf property, \$350,000; private property, \$300,000; churches, \$30,000; cotton presses, \$80,000; city property freets and parks, \$35,000; railroads 50,000; Ashley River bridge, \$8,000 hipping, \$150,000; lumber mills, \$20. 000; miscellaneous, \$100,000; total, \$1,123,000.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 27 .- The ity is ringing with the sound of ham-ners and pile drivers, and the work of repairing and rebuilding is proceeding with great rapidity. The wharves are already prepared for business, but there were no marine arrivals or departures to-day. All of the railway tracks have been repaired, and trains on the various roads are running regu-

The town of McClellanville, between ere and Georgetown, suffered severely by the storm. A number of houses were blown down and the loss to turpentine and terrapin fitrms in the

vicinity was scrious.

The roads in Magnolia Cemetery in he suburbs of Charleston and the atholic cemetery adjoining are washed and many monuments blown down and defaced.

Statement of Facts.

The Rev. James L. Pierce, of Oxford, Ga., says: My wife from early girlhood has been suffering from rheumatism. She has tried many remedie and I must frankly say has derived more benefit from Swift's Specific than all the others after long and faithful trial.

Mr. T. L. Anderson, a prominent business man of Temple, Texas, under date of February 18, 1885, writes: I can certify without hesitation that the medicine known as Swift's Specific s the best blood purifier I have ever used.

Col. A. J. Brooks, of Round Rock Texas, under date of February 18, 1885, says: I have been afficied with a blood humor and indigestion for fifteen years. I have used various medicines but with little purpose. I have re-ceived more benefit from Swift's Speeific (8, 8, 8.) than anything else have taken. It is the best blood puri

iter on the market.

The Rev. W. R. Kirk, a member of the Alabama Conference, M. E. Church South, says; Through gratitude to the ouild the falien houses and to repair the other damage done.

THE STOM ON SULLIVAN'S ISLAND.

On Sullivan's Island the hurricane was terrific and destructive. A number of houses were blown away. The medicine I was enabled to resume my pastoral work in October last, for which I had been disabled for two or three years by rheumatism.

Mr. T. J. Treate, of Wacissa, Fla. writes: Swift's Specific has cared a cancer on my face, and has almost made a new man of me.

Treatment on Blood and Skin Dis eases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Drawer 3 Atlanta, Ga.

-The Washington correspondent of the New York Sun makes a serious charge against the Hon. John Sher man, lately secretary of the treasury and now Senator from Ohio. The accusation is that Mr. Sherman, while secretary of the treasury, being about to build a new house in Washington, caused designs for it to be made in the office of the supervising architect of the treasury, and had the building of it overseen by persons employed in that office—all being paid for, not by Mr. Sherman, but by the Government.

From the Reverend Clergy. Among the many ministers of the cospel, who have been helped by Brown's Iron Bitters, the Rev. E. A. Spring, Corydon, Iowa, says "I used It for general ill-health and found it a great help." Rev. Jas. McCarty, Fort Stevenson, Dakota, says, "It cured me of severe dyspepsia and increased my weight twenty-five pounds." The Rev. Mr. Offey, Newbern, N. C., says he has taken it, and considers it one of the best medicines known. The Rev. Mr. Whitney, Hingham, Wis., says, "After a long sickness from lung fever, used Brown's Iron Bitters and gain-

So chroughout the

-Joseph E. Bowen, who is said to be the oldest member of the Masonic Order in the United States, and the senior member of the Grand Lodge of he State of Pennsylvania, is dead, at the advanced age of 95 years. He rehas ever visited Charleston, tained possession of nearly all of his Within a comparatively few minutes faculties up to the time of his death and seemed to take great pride in referring to events which occurred near-

other clergymen.

ly a century ago. A Doctor's Woes.

THE CITADEL ACADEMY.

Card from General Johnson Hagood, Chairman of the B ard of Visitors.

BARNWELL, August 21, 1885. To the Editor of the Columbia Register: campaign, on the part of the Republi-can party, was made at Mount Gilead At its late session in Charleston the Board of Visitors of the State Military Academy, with a full attendance of it members, had to deal with complicated and delicate matters affecting the welfare of the Academy as well as involving the rights and feelings of indi-

iduals. They acted upon the issues presentd, giving to the public at the time in brief terms as possible the results at which they had arrived; proposing also to themselves in due course to lay before the Legislature, in their annual report, a full statement of the facts and reasons upon which their action was based. This is the usual course in obedience to the mandate of the Act of Assembly establishing the military school, that the Board shall "in each and every year make a minute and full report of the condition and manage ment of said school to the Governor to be by him laid before the Legisla-

Another consideration inducing the reticence of the Board at the time of its action was a sincere desire to avoid wounding the feelings of individuals by giving unnecessary notoriety to what had been done in the conscien-

tious discharge of painful duty.

Finally—Newspaper discussion contemporary with the exercise of discipline must, however temporately conducted, injuriously affect a military institution. A standing order of the Academy forbids it to officers and cadets while they sustain that relation; and should the Board voluntarily embark on such a course and the discussion by possibility involve these persons, there would be presented the ungenerous spectacle of its criticising in the public prints those who by it were forbidden to reply through that the public prints the public prints those who by it were forbidden to reply through that channel.

These considerations, in which I fully oncurred, were conclusive to the Board, and determined the position it

Since the adjournment of the Board, communications have gone to the presfrom individuals affected, or from their friends, which, with the meagre statement officially made by the Board, have been made the basis of widespread liscussion.

This discussion appears to me to be based in part upon a misapprehension of facts, and I know it to be without full knowledge in the matter.

The Chairman, while the executive officer, is only one member in seven of the Board, and they are gentlemen of individual record and the habit of individual assertion. He must carry out its policy as indicated to him until the Board sitting as such itself changes it. The body necessarily meets to pass upon applications for the beneficiary vacancies in the Academy in about three weeks. It will then be open to them to decide whether to retain their first position, or, under present cir-cumstances, to give to the public, in advance of their report to the Legislature, a full statement of the facts and reasons which controlled its action in matters which have been so generally commented upon in the press of the State. Whatever conclusion is reach-

State. Whatever conclusion is reached will be dictated by the interests of the Academy as they see it. Let me add, in conclusion, that the Board of Visitors, individually and collectively, feel the gravity of the duty with which they have been intrusted in the management of one of the chief educational institutions of the State; and they recognize, to the fullest extent, their responsibility to the people of South Carolina for the wisdom and fidelity of that management. In reporting to the Legislature they obey the law under which they are appointed, and report to the people through their representatives. They not the first time as sons of the State that they have been called upon to do their duty duty to her irrespective of consequences to themselves. Johnson Hagood,

Gen. Walker Gives the Reasons for His Resignation.

Chairman.

CHARLESTON, August 22, 1885. To the Editor of The News and Courier: The resignation of the undersigned as a member of the board of visitors S. C. M. A. having become known, and having been mistakenly construed into a reflection on the board, I desire, in justice to the board and myself, to have my position fully understood, and therefore ask your publication of this letter.

I tendered my resignation because the work of the board has recently taken up and would probably in the immediate future consume more of my time than in previous years, and more than I could give, consistently with my duty as president of the Charleston Manufacturing Company and other business engagements. I was rendering a voluntary public duty, so when this interfered with business obligations, the business not so much of myself, but important interests of others confided to me, I was necessarily forced to re-linquish what I have always cherished

as a most honorable public trust. I have since authorized the chairman of the board, through whom I forwarded my resignation, to withhold it for the present, with the understand ing that I am to be relieved of any duties interfering with my business

engagements. Inquiry of the chairman of the board reveals the fact, which I might as well state, that no other member of States with hundreds and hundreds of the board has resigned, nor has he any reason to suppose that any one con-

I beartily concur in the recent acts of the board of visitors, which are the present subjects of public criticism. I assume my full responsibility for my share in these acts, all being the unanimous actions of the board. I believe them just, politic and wise, in the direct line of the maintenance of discipline and good order in the Academy, that they will be of ultimate benefit to the Academy and put it in far better condition for its high and noble work; and I have the firmest conviction that if the facts were known, the public, including our present critics and even our enemies, would me cordially in the Very respectfully, C. I. WALKER. join me cordially in this opinion.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS. Mas Winstow's Sootman Syaur should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, ewres wind colle, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. JOHN SHERMAN'S BLOODY SHIRT.

The Incendiary Speech Made by the Old Sorehead in Ohio - The South Still in the

The opening speech of the Ohio

on Thursday afternoon by Senator John Sherman, before a large open-air as semblage. The speech was carefully prepared in advance, and makes about six ordinary newspaper columns. few passages upon the changed condi-tion of affairs in the national adminis Confederate Congress, and one man who sympathized with them are at the head of the great departments of the government. I saw the Union flag at half mast floating over the Interior Department in sign of honor and mourning for the death of Jacob Thompson, whom we regarded as defaulter and conspirator. This country is now represented abroad by men who, within twenty-five years, were in arms to overthrow it, and the governing power of the Executive branch of the government is in sympathy with their ideas and selects officers of the government from men who were in war against it. This strange turn in events has but one example in history, and that was the restoration of Charles the Second after the brilliant but brief protectorate of Cromwell, and like that restoration is a reproach to the civilization of the age. In the South it may be said that no known Union man has been appointed to office. The offices are filled from the rebel ranks. No man who acquiesces in the results of the war and honorably demands a fair ballot and fair count can be appointed to office in the South. The rebels are in as absolute mastery in the South as they would have been if the Confederacy had succeeded.

"Fellow-citizens, the line drawn between the two parties is now as dis-tinet as it was during the war, but we ecupy a different field of battle. Then we fought for the preservation of the Union, and, as a means to that end, the abolition of slavery. Now that the Un-ion is saved and slavery abolished, we fight for equal political rights for all men and a faithful observance of the Constitutional amendments. We are for the exercise of national authority for the preservation of the rights conferred by the Constitution, and upon this broad issue we invite co-operation from the South as well as the North."

Rather more than one-half of the speech is given to discussion of the sue between the two parties in terms similar to those employed in the extracts here quoted.

THE CAROLINE ISLANDS.

The Ferritory Forming the Cause of Trou ble between Spain and Germany.

(From the St. James Gazette.) The Caroline Islands are a remarka-ble group of coral formations in the Northern Pacific. They are, perhaps, of no great strategic importance, since they lie on the road to nowhere in particular; but, from the point of view of the archæologist, they are interest-ing in the extreme. Certain Dutch navigators, who visited them nearly a generation ago, returned to Europe with wonderful stories concerning the gigantic ruins that had been discovered on some of the smaller islets at the eastern end of the archipelago, but it was not until 1883 that anything ap-proaching to a systematic survey of shrink from no critism. If just, it the group was undertaken. In that must redound to the benefit of the Academy, which with them is above personal consideration; if unjust, they have confidence in the sobriety of second thought to make reparation. It is not the first time according to a systematic survey of the group was undertaken. In that year her Majesty's ship Espiegle touched at many of the islands, and those officers who went ashore found that the magnificence of the research the first time according to a systematic survey of the group was undertaken. In that year, the first time according to a systematic survey of the group was undertaken. In that year, the first time according to a systematic survey of the specific varieties. most imposing ruins are at Metalanin Harbor, in Ponape, and at Chabrol Habor, in Kusaie, and an idea of their grandeur may be formed from the fact that some of the stones of the buildings measure as much as thirty-five feet long by twenty feet broad and fitteen feet thick. They are ornament-ep with rude sculptures, which bear a family resemblance to the well known sculptures of Easter Island, in the Southern Pacific. Yet Easter Island and the Carolines are fully 6,000 miles apart, and, so far as is discoverable, there has never been any communication between them. The object and origin of the monuments are alike unknown. It may be added that the Caroline group, which was discovered by Spain in 1526, has hitherto, even by German geographers, been regarded as a Spanish possession, although for years there have been no Spanish residents on any of the islands. The extent of the land surface of the group is rather more than three 300 square mile: and the estimated population is about 22,000 souls, all of whom are of the Malay race.

A RASCALLY TRICK EXPOSED.

How the Radicals Managed to Rob a Postmistress in Spartanburg.

(From the Carolina Spartan.) Several years ago when it difficult to get a postmaster at the small offices, the people about Campton secured the appointment of Miss Lizzie Camp. Mr. Bray was in business there and he took charge of the office and attended to the business, Squire Camp and Dr. Dean went on Miss Camp's bond. The reports were made out regularly and Dr. Dean always attended to these to see if they were correct. In 1879 Miss Camp was notified that her office was in arrears something over \$23. This was a surprise. Dr. Dean went over all the reports and verified them and ascertained that the office was owing the department only three dollars and a few cents. But he and Squire Camp concluded to pay up the amount claimed rather than have a squabble with the Postoffice Department and perhaps have their office closed. A few days ago Miss Camp was notified that there was an amount placed to her credit in the Department and that if she could send on a statement of her manage-ment the money would be paid. The papers had all been kept and copies of the reports forwarded and pronounced satisfactory, and Miss Camp was notified that she would soon receive a check for the amount due. The ex-planation of the transaction is that Miss Camp was assessed \$20 for election purposes, and not responding with the money, it was charged up to her and taken out of her salary. This is and taken out of her salary. dishonest partisanship of the wors

JUDGE DAVID DAVIS.

His Responsibility for Military Rule in the Southern States.

A correspondent of the New York Herald shows that Judge David Davis is responsible for the military rule that the South had to endure in the Reconstruction period. When the case of McArdle, of Mississippi, came before the United States Supreme Court of that district for a writ of hubeus corpus to discharge him on the ground that the Reconstruction laws under tration are as follows: "Some of very men who boastfully threatened to break up the Union, and, with the oath of office in support of the Constitution fresh on their lips, conspired and confederated to overthrow it, waged war against it and were the cause of the loss of a half a million lives and thousands of millions of treasure, have been placed in high in the very seats of powwhich he was held were contrary to Supreme Court to hear appeals in habeas cornus cases. It was rushed through both houses and passed. It was vetoed by President Johnson and passed over his veto before the day appointed for the announcement of the decision. On that day the Supreme Court was compelled to dismiss the appear in McArdle's case, Justices Grier and Field dissenting and protest law. The Southern State means became the victims of terrible phases of Reconstruction; and all its carpet-bag horrors's

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headache, or produce constipation—all other iron medicines do. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS cures Indigestion, Billiousness, Weakness, Dyspepsin, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, Tired Feeling, General Debility, Pain in the Side, Back or Limbs, Headache and Neural-gla-for all these ailments Iron is prescribed daily.

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TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels coative, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part. Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after cating, with a distinctionation to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart. Dots before the eyes, Hendache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitfal dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

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TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling astonsionish the sufferer.
They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is mourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Frice 25c. 44 Murray St..N.Y.

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DEAF AND BLIND,

How an Atlanta Woman was Made to See and Hear. AN INTERESTING STORY

Miss Minnie Wallace resides with Mrs. George Fickland, 41 McAfee street, At-lanta, Ga., and from her own lips a *Consti-*

lanta, Ga., and from her own lips a Consti-tation reporter learned the following ap-palling story:

Several months ago she became almost totally blind and deaf, and could not taste anything except saft. Her bones became the seat of intense pain, her joints were swollen and painful, and eventually her whole body and limbs became covered with splotches and small sores. Her appetite failed, and she gradually lost flesh and strength, and bad but little use of herself, as her limbs and muscles were paralyzed. strength, and had but little use of herself, as her limbs and muscles were paralyzed. She, as well as her friends and those with whom she lived, despaired of her recovery. Her sufferings, combined with loss of hearing and taste, and blindness, were truly been transfer. heartrending.
All treatment from physicians and the

use of medicines seemed powerless. Her disease was blood person and rheumatism. As she now seemed well and hearty the reporter asked what wrought such a won-

reporter asked what wrought such a won-derful change.
"I used a modicine recommended by a friend," she repited, "and before one bottle had been taken I began to see and hear. The second bottle relieved all rheumatic pains and improved my appetite. When I had completed the use of six bottles my eyesight and hearing were fully restored, sense of taste returned, all sulutches disansense of taste returned, all splotches disappeared, sores all healed, and my strength and flesh restored. I now feel as well as I ever did, and my friends, as well as my-self, are astounded."

"What was the medicine?" asked the reporter.

porter

porter
"Botanic Blood Balm—B. B. B.—was the great remedy that acted so powerfully on my disease and cured me. I never experienced any unpleasant symptoms from its use, and its action is so quick that it surprises all."

The reporter then sought a physician The reporter then sought a physician who knew the case, whereupon he handed us the following lines: "I examined the above case of blood

poison and rheumatism, before and after being cured, and certify to the facts as above stated, and must acknowledge that the B. B. effected a most wonderful [Signed]
"J. P. DRUMGOOLE, M. D."
Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., will mail a 32-page book free, filled with magical

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regulal cartments, and furnish both fatigue suits of nuiform.

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Julywi T. R. BELL, A. M.

Principal.

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